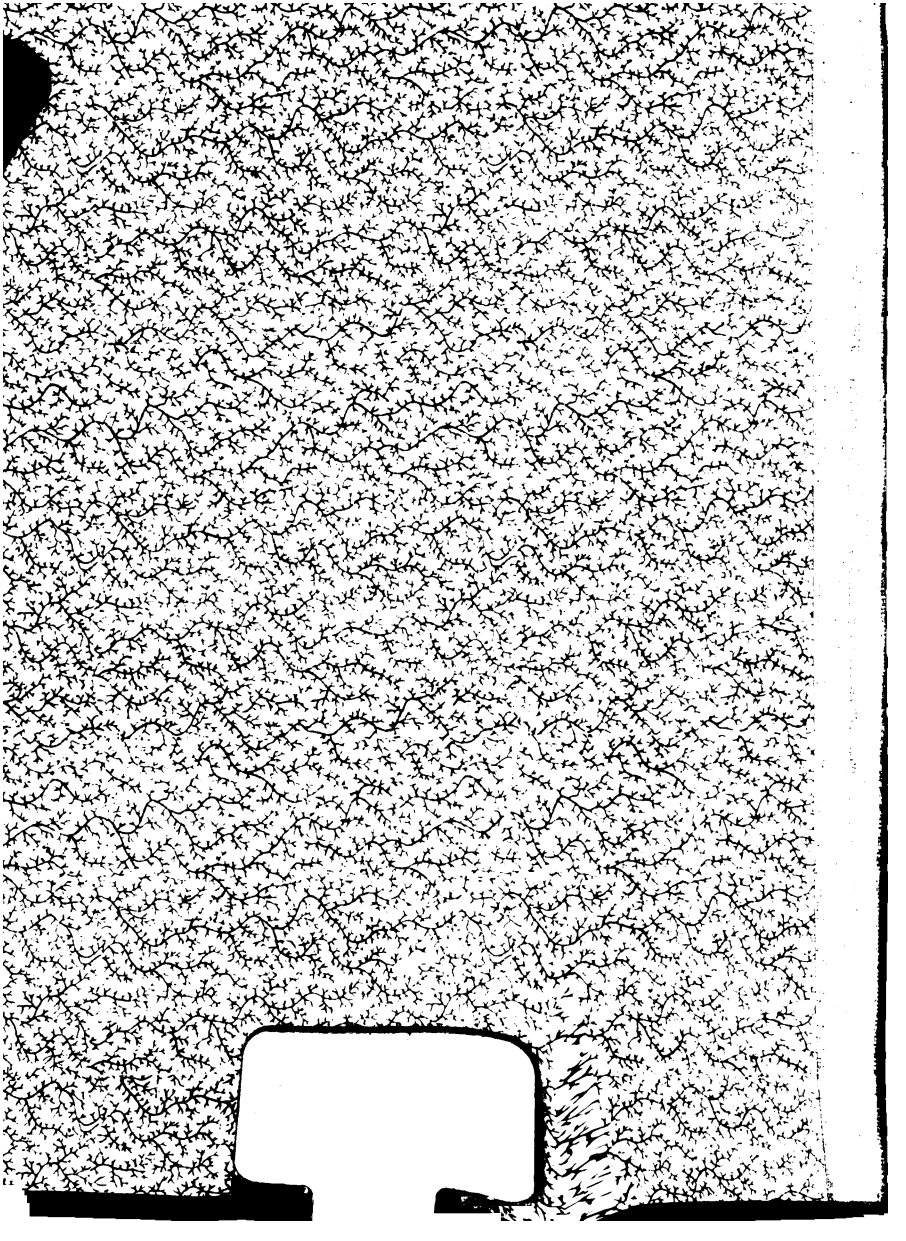

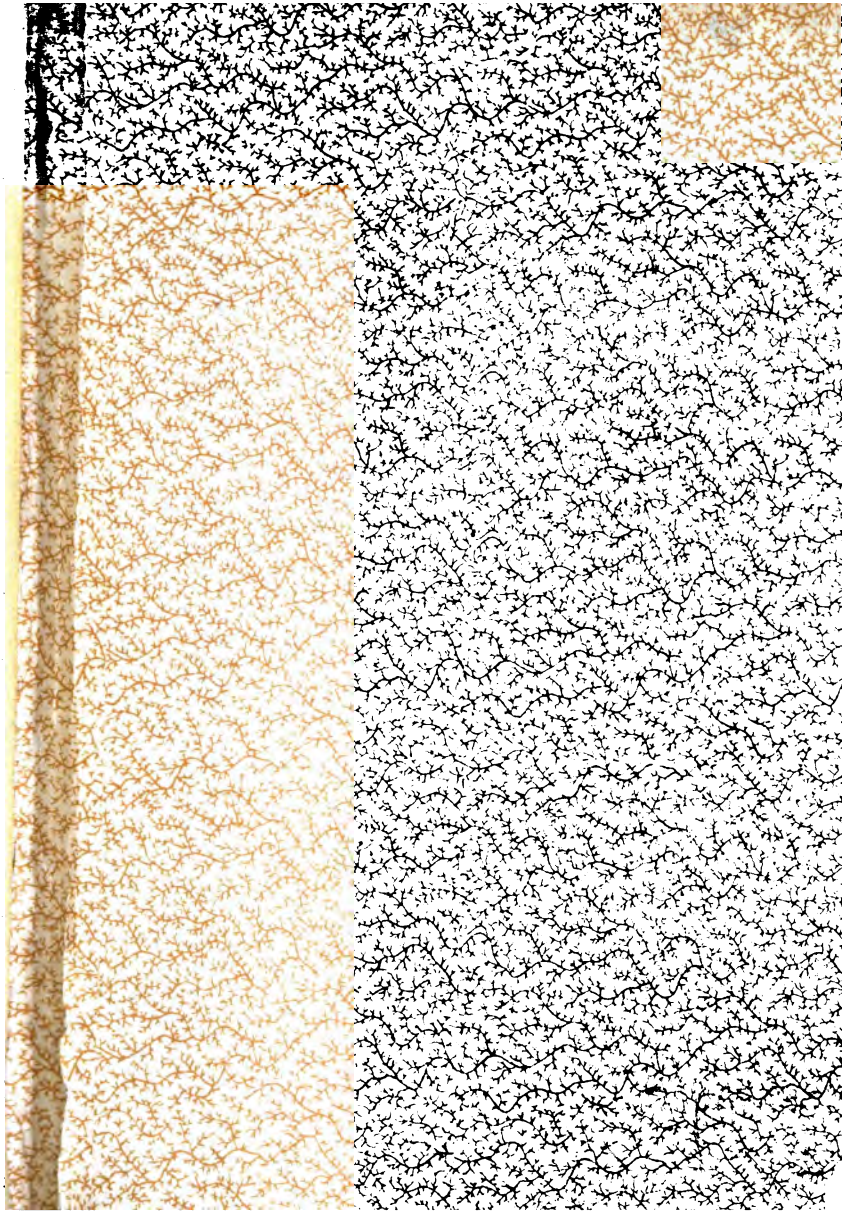

ASS

THE

ALPHABETICAL DRAWING-BOOK,

AND

PICTORIAL NATURAL HISTORY,

OF

QUADRUPEDS.

THE HOUND.

NEW YORK,
WILEY & PUTNAM
161 BROADWAY.
MDCCCXLVII.

LITH. OF GEO. G. GRATACAP. 81 CITY-HALL-PLACE, N.YORK.

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PICTORIAL NATURAL HISTORY.

NEW YORK:
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1847.

PREFACE.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The main object kept in view in making the selections contained in this little book has been, to furnish such information by means of anecdotes and concise descriptions, as would be likely to inspire the youthful mind with a proper feeling of horror and dislike of that basest of all baseness, cruelty to animals; and at the same time, to impress upon the young reader the nobleness and beauty of kindness to all our fellow beings, both bipeds and quadrupeds. It is the opinion of the writer, that this principle of kindness to all is the very basis of true religion, as it surely is of that greatest of virtues, charity. Indeed, it cannot be denied, that the pleasure derived from the exercise of this virtue is, of all this world is capable of affording, the most pure, heavenly, and sacred.

Another object has been, to forcibly attract the youthful reader to the examination and study of all the beauties of nature by which we are surrounded, and it is admitted by all, that this is the most effectual means of refining and purifying the mind, and above all, of turning the attention to the wise and adorable Creator.

To effect these desirable purposes, well-drawn plates have been interspersed throughout the work, to attract the attention, and excite curiosity, and with the descriptions have been given well-authenticated anecdotes of acts of kindness exemplifying the reward thereof; or, on the other side, the punishment of cruelty.

PREFACE.

TO MY LITTLE READER.

This book puts you in possession of a little Picture Gallery of your own. A great part of the pictures in it have been drawn from correct copies of the originals, which are among the fine collection of rare drawings and prints in the British Museum, and the balance have been selected from the original drawings of the best French and English artists. You will find at the end of each chapter the name and a short account of the artist by whom the picture was designed; and I have hoped, in collecting them, that, while they will make you acquainted with the drawings and the names of Paul Potter, Landseer, Cooper, Berghem, and others, they will also create within you a kind regard for the animals represented, and that the anecdotes will induce you to treat with kindness such of them as may at any time be placed within the circle of your influence; for remember, that *nothing is more* COWARDLY *and* DESPICABLE *than* CRUELTY.

These pictures will also make very good copies for you to draw from, and they will prepare you for drawing animals from nature, which is far better than making copies. You can also derive much pleasure from reading the short histories and anecdotes to your little brother or sister, and friends.

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THE

PICTORIAL NATURAL HISTORY

OF

QUADRUPEDS.

THE ASS.

The Ass is a patient, gentle animal, which does much useful work, and injures no one. It treads very. carefully, and is a safe animal for mounting and descending high hills. It is too often treated very ill by cruel and cowardly persons. The nature of the Ass is not so lively as that of the horse, and allowance should be made for this; and if the little creature is sometimes stubborn, it will be always found to be the result of unkindness; and cruelty. (besides being brutal and unworthy a human being,) will only make it more obstinate still. The Scripture says: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." Prov. 12 ch. 10 v. The wild Ass of the East, which is mentioned by the prophet Jeremiah (2 ch. 24 v.) is a very fine, swift-footed, and bold creature, quite different from the ill-treated Ass of the United States. The Ass is useful in other ways, beside being a beast of burden. The milk is used for con-

sumptive and delicate persons: the skin is made into leaves for pocket-books, and the tougher part of it is made into shagreen for spectacle-cases, &c. We will now give one or two short anecdotes:—"An old man, who for many years sold vegetables in London, employed an Ass to convey his baskets from door to door. He kindly and frequently fed it; and gave the industrious little creature handfuls of hay, or pieces of bread or greens, by way of refreshment and reward. The old man had no need of a stick to beat it, nor indeed did he ever lift his hand against it, to drive it on. This kind treatment was noticed, and he was asked whether his beast was not apt to be stubborn? 'Ah! master,' he replied, 'IT IS OF NO USE TO BE CRUEL; and as for stubbornness, I can't complain, for he is ready to do anything, or go anywhere. I bred him myself. He is sometimes playful and skittish: and once ran away from me; and while many people were chasing him, laughing and trying to stop him, he suddenly turned back of himself and didn't stop until he ran his head kindly into my bosom.'

"A few years since an Ass was employed at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, to draw water by a large wheel from a very deep well supposed to have been sunk by the Romans. When his keeper wanted water, he would say to the Ass, 'Tom, my boy, I want water; get into the wheel, my good lad.' This Thomas immediately did, with an alacrity and sagacity which would have done credit to a human being; he knew the precise number of times necessary for the wheel to revolve; for, every time he brought the bucket to the surface, he instantly stopped and turned round his honest head to observe the moment when his master laid hold of the bucket to draw it towards

him, for he had then a delicate evolution to make, either to to advance or recede a little. As you can easily imagine, it was very pleasing to observe with what steadiness and regularity the little animal performed his labor." These anecdotes, children, prove to you, that *kindness is productive of other advantages beside the pleasure derived from an* APPROVING CONSCIENCE.

their baseness. His voice is loud, and the sound it makes is called a bellow.

This picture is from the etching in the British Museum, by Paul Potter, a Dutch animal painter, who was born in Holland in 1625, and died in 1654, being only 29 years of age.

THE COLT.

A young horse is called a Colt, and when it arrives at a proper age, which is when it is full grown, and its bones and muscles fully developed, it is harnessed by the side of a steady, well-trained horse, and thus learned to draw loads, and obey the commands of its master. It has now become a horse. Horses are found in almost all parts of the world, and are of various breeds, each differing more or less in size and appearance. The Cart Horse is large, stout, strong, and heavy: some of them are nearly six feet high to the top of the back behind the neck. The Shetland Pony, on the contrary, is sometimes only two feet high. The Race Horse is thin and sleek, and can run very rapidly. The Nag, for riding with a saddle, is not very stout, but is strong and active. Horses are also of various colors, black, chesnut, brown, sorrel, bay, white, grey, and cream color. They have pretty heads, long necks, and long, flowing, graceful tails and manes. They love to run loose in the fields, and to nip the fresh grass, and gallop about freely. He is very useful to man.

The following melancholy story shows the disadvantage of deceit. A person, who a few years ago resided in the neighborhood of Boston, was in the habit, when he wished to catch his horse, of taking into the field with him, as is usual, a quantity of corn in a measure. On calling to him,

the horse would come up and eat the corn while the bridle was put over his head. But the owner having deceived the animal several times, by calling him when he had no corn in the measure, the horse at length began to suspect the design, and coming up one day, on being called, looked into the measure, and seeing it empty, turned round, and with his hind feet suddenly struck his master a blow which killed him on the spot.

The following is more pleasing. A young girl, the daughter of a gentleman in Warwickshire, playing on the banks of a river which runs through his grounds, had the misfortune to fall into the water, and would in all probability have been drowned, had not a little pony, which had long been kept in the family, plunged into the stream, and brought the child safely ashore, without the slightest injury beside the wetting.

THE DOG.

Dogs are very faithful, affectionate animals, and in consequence of their wonderful sagacity, they are classed by mankind among the superior quadrupeds, as the Horse and the Elephant; indeed, their attachment and fidelity surpass that of all other brutes. Their confidence even seems to approach friendship, and they excite in return feelings of strong affection. They are thus a source of constant pleasure, and possessing great strength and speed, and strong powers of scent, they become useful allies in the subjugation of other animals.

Dogs are of different sizes, from the Irish Hound (now very scarce), very nearly as large as a Donkey, to the little lap-dog, not larger that a kitten. They are also of various colors, and their hides of all kinds, the hair of some very close and smooth, as the Greyhound; that of others rough and shaggy, as the Scotch Terrier; others, again, smooth and flowing like silk, as the Spaniel. Dogs are generally very good-natured, but some are fierce, as their temper depends a great deal on the manner in which they are treated. They are easily taught to be obedient, and become very clever. The Shepherd's Dog, ever faithful to his charge, reigns at the head of the flock, where he is better heard, and more attended to, than even the Shepherd himself. In the large tracts of land in England and Scot-

DOGS.

land, which are appropriated to the feeding of sheep, this dog is of the utmost importance. Large flocks range over extensive plains and hills, seemingly without control; their only guide being the Shepherd, attended by his Dog, the constant companion of his toil. It receives his commands. and is always prompt to execute them; it is the watchful guardian of the flock, prevents straying, keeps them together, and conducts them from one pasture to another; it will not suffer strange sheep to mix with them, but carefully drives off every intruder. In driving a number of sheep to any distant part, a well-trained dog never fails to confine them to the road; he watches every avenue that leads from it, and there takes his stand to prevent them from going out of the way. He pursues the stragglers, if any escape, and forces them into order, without doing them the least injury. If the Shepherd is at any time absent, he depends upon his Dog to keep them together; and as soon as he gives the signal, this faithful creature conducts them to his master, though at a great distance.

The Newfoundland breed of Dogs is one which is much prized by mankind. They were originally brought from the country the name of which they bear, where their great strength and sagacity render them extremely useful to the settlers on those coasts, who use them for drawing wood from the forests to the sea-side. Three or four of them harnessed to a sledge will draw two or three hundred weight of wood piled upon it, for several miles with ease and rapidity; they are not attended by a driver, nor any person to guide them, but after having delivered their loading, they return immediately to the woods where they have been accustomed to be fed.

ELEPHANT.

bring another, better fitted to the service." The poor animal redoubled his efforts, but fractured his skull, and died upon the spot. Thus it is that cruelty brings its own punishment; the keeper, for his want of mercy, was punished by the loss of his beast, which might have served him for many years more, if he had not pressed him beyond his powers.

To give an idea of the labor which the domesticated Elephant performs in India, it may suffice to state that all the casks, sacks, and bales are carried by Elephants. They take burdens on their backs, their necks, and their tusks; they put packages into boats without wetting them, arranging them carefully, so that they may not roll out of place; they are employed in carrying people and baggage in the march of an army, in hunting the tiger, lion, &c., and in processions. In battle these animals show great regard for human life, and, except when wounded, never place their foot upon the disabled and dying men who lie in their path; on the contrary, indeed, for they frequently take them up with their trunks, and remove them to a place of safety. They thus set a good example to mankind, who, in their ignorance, prejudice, and vice, create or allow these wars to be created, merely for the glory of a few cunning knaves, who take good care to keep out of danger. But with the progress of knowledge, intelligence, and a habit of thoughtful examination of these evils, the time will come when no glory shall be attained except by doing good. Then Howard the Philanthropist and Washington the Patriot will hold a place in the minds of mankind incalculably higher than the ambitious Napoleon, Alexander, &c., who deserve only desecration for the prostitution of their talents to such base purposes and evil deeds.

THE FOX.

Look at this cunning fellow making ready to spring among the chickens. The Fox is a persecuted animal, because the appetite which nature has implanted within him interferes with the same appetite in mankind. He is called cruel because he kills chickens, geese, &c., and we always find that those who condemn him most are always ready to do the same thing when their inclination prompts, and often in a more cruel way than he. They prey by night, and notwithstanding the persecution they suffer, their extreme cunning enables them to preserve their race. They are very distrustful, and not easily deceived by snares that may be laid for them. They prey upon rabbits, birds, and other small animals, and sometimes venture near the farmyard, carry off the poultry, and, it is said, suck the eggs. The voice of the Fox is various; he yelps, barks, and expresses discontent, sorrow, or pain by different tones. His bite is dangerous, and he will not easily forego his hold. There are many varieties of this quadruped, owing to the influence of climate, for they are widely distributed throughout the temperate and northern regions of both continents. The principal species are the Arctic Fox, inhabiting the Arctic regions of both continents; the common Red Fox of both continents; the American Red Fox; the Silver Fox of America and Asia; Gray Fox; Cross Fox; and

Kit Fox of North America. The skins of the Silver, Kit, Cross, and Red Foxes, are annually imported from Hudson's Bay in considerable numbers. That of the Silver Fox is six times as valuable as any fur obtained in North America. It is black, tipped with silvery white.

The Arctic Fox inhabits the countries bordering on the Frozen Sea. In some of these countries it burrows and makes holes in the ground several feet in length, at the end of which it forms a nest of moss; but in other countries it lives in the cleft of rocks, being unable to burrow on account of the frost. Two or three of these creatures live in the same hole.

The Arctic Fox has all the cunning of the common one; it preys on young geese, ducks, and other water fowl, before they are able to fly, as well as on hares, birds, and eggs; and in Greenland, for want of other food, it feeds on berries and shell-fish. In Lapland and the north of Asia its principal food is the Leming or Lapland Marmot, which are very numerous in that country. The Foxes follow them, as they go from one place to another, and (as the return of the Marmot is very uncertain, and frequently after great intervals of time) they are sometimes absent for three or four years in pursuit of this their favorite prey. The hair of the Arctic Fox is of an ash color, but changes to white in winter, when it is long, soft, and somewhat woolly: its tail is shorter than that of the common Fox, and it is also more bushy; its nose is sharp and black, and its ears short and almost hid in the fur. It is sometimes taken in traps, but its skin is of little value.

THE GOAT.

This animal (of which there are many species) is not very plentiful in the United States, but you will sometimes see a solitary one loitering about in the neighborhood of stables. They abound, however, in some other countries, principally those which are hilly and mountainous, and a species of *wild* goats are found among the Rocky Mountains. Goats love to feed on the tops of hills, and prefer the very rugged and elevated parts of mountains, and they are so active as to leap with ease and the utmost security among the most dreadful precipices; and even when two of them are yoked together, they will, as it were by mutual consent, take the most hazardous leaps, and exert their efforts in so united a manner as generally to get through the danger unhurt. In mountainous countries they are of great service to mankind, and their milk is used by the poor instead of that of the cow. They are kept with great ease, as they find sufficient food in the most barren and heathy grounds. The young are called kids, and their flesh is very tender and pleasant food; that of the old ones is salted for winter provision, and the milk is used in many places for making cheese. The skin furnishes very good leather for shoes and gloves. Like the sheep, the goat possesses great natural affection for its young. In their defence it boldly repels the attacks of the most formidable

of its opponents. The following anecdote beautifully illustrates this instinctive courage.

A person having missed one of his goats when the flock was taken home at night, being afraid the wanderer would get among the young trees in his nursery, two boys, wrapped in their plaids, were ordered to watch all night. At the earliest dawn of morning they set out in search of her, and finally discovered her on a pointed rock at a considerable distance; after having hastened to the spot, they found her watching her kid with the greatest anxiety, and defending it from a fox. The enemy turned round and round to lay hold of the prey, but the goat presented her horns in every direction. The youngest boy was sent for assistance to attack the fox, and the eldest, hallooing and throwing stones, sought to intimidate it as he climbed to rescue his charge. The fox seemed well aware that the child could not execute his threats; he looked at him one instant and again returned to the assault, until, quite impatient, he made a sudden effort to seize the kid. The whole three suddenly disappeared, and were found at the bottom of the precipice. The goat's horns were darted into the back of the fox; the kid lay stretched beside her. It is supposed that the fox had fixed his teeth in the kid, for its neck was lacerated; but that when the faithful mother inflicted a death-wound upon her mortal enemy he probably staggered, and brought his victims with him over the rock.

THE HOUND.

Hound is the old name for any species of dog, but, at the present time, those only are called Hounds which are used for hunting. Some hunt foxes, others hares and rabbits, and others deer. They are so fond of the excitement, that they will sometimes continue the chase beyond the power of existence, and drop dead. Most Hounds find their game by the scent. The one shown in the title-page is called a pointer, because he points at the game when he smells the scent of it. Have you ever seen shooting dogs sporting about in the country? They run on before their master, snuffing about; suddenly the pointer stops as if he was struck dead. He is just like a statue, he is so motionless. His master knows that game is near. The good dog waits patiently until he arrives, and he has been known to do so for a very long time. The approach of the sportsman disturbs the birds, they fly, the gun is fired, they fall, and the pointer rushes on, barking, to find out fresh ones. The Greyhound is the fleetest of all dogs, and can outrun every animal of the chase; but, as it is destitute of the faculty of scent, it follows only by the eye. The Irish Greyhound is the largest of the dog kind, and the most beautiful and majestic in appearance. It is only to be found in Ireland, where it was formerly of great use in clearing the country of wolves. Although it never seeks to quarrel with other

dogs, it is far superior in combat both to the bull-dog and the mastiff, exhibiting those characteristic qualities so much to be admired in rational as well as irrational beings, strength and courage combined with a peaceable disposition.

Fox Hounds are also trained to hunt the stag; and the following anecdote records a proof of their perseverance and spirit, in supporting a long continuance of vigorous exertion. A large stag having been turned out of Whinfield park, in Westmoreland, was pursued until the whole pack was thrown out except two staunch dogs, who continued the chase. The stag finally returned to the park, made his last effort in leaping over the wall, and having succeeded, he dropped and died. The foremost of the two hounds also reached the wall, but being completely exhausted, it lay down and immediately expired; the other, unable longer to continue the pursuit, fell down dead within a small distance of the place. It was ascertained that the distance they had run could scarcely be less than a hundred and twenty miles.

This also shows to what brutal and contemptible employments those men will resort, who (in consequence of a bad system) are enabled to live, as a sort of luxurious paupers, on the proceeds of the labor of their overworked fellow beings. Idleness truly is the root of all evil. Here are three animals worried to death for the amusement of some mindless fellows, when, if the death of the one (the stag) had been needed to furnish food, it could have been done at first, quickly, and without this foolish and wicked cruelty.

THE ICHNEUMON.

This little animal has long attracted the attention of naturalists, and given rise to a number of absurd and ridiculous stories. It has from time immemorial been domesticated in Egypt, where, for its services in destroying the eggs of the crocodile, as well as its young, it was, like several other beneficial animals, worshipped as an emanation of the Deity. From the estimation in which it was held in that country, it has obtained the appellation of the "Rat of Pharoah." The Ichneumon is generally about the size of the domestic cat, (but rather longer in its body and shorter in its legs) and in Egypt is domesticated like that animal, and kept for the same purposes of destroying rats and mice. In shape it nearly resembles the foumart or pole-cat; and its fur displays a mixture of tints, white, brown, fawn color, and silver gray. The domestic animal is larger than the wild one, and its colors are more variegated; its eyes are small and sparkling, and its claws are long. When it goes to sleep, it rolls itself up like a ball. It frequently sits up like a squirrel, catches anything which is thrown to it, and will often lie as if dead, until the prey comes within its reach. This remarkable animal possesses all the strength and agility of the cat, with a stronger propensity for carnage. It attacks the most deadly serpents, and preys on every noxious reptile; it darts, with the velocity of an ar-

row, on its prey, and seizes it with inevitable certainty. To the crocodile it is a formidable enemy, as it destroys the eggs of that voracious reptile, and often kills great numbers of the young immediately after their production.

M. de Obsonville relates the following anecdote of one which he had reared, and which was tamer than a cat, and followed him wherever he went. One day he brought to it a small water serpent, being desirous of knowing how far instinct would carry it against a creature with which it was entirely unacquainted. Its first emotion seemed to be a mixture of astonishment and anger. Its hair immediately stood erect; in an instant it slipped behind the reptile, and with extraordinary agility, leaping upon its head, seized and crushed it with its teeth. This first essay awakened its natural appetite for blood. It became formidable to the poultry, which it took every opportunity to destroy; it sucked their blood, and ate only a part of their flesh.

These animals abound not only in Egypt, but in the southern countries of Asia; they are also found near the Cape of Good Hope. They frequent the banks of rivers, are amphibious, and will remain a considerable length of time under water.

To this class belong also the fossant, the skunk, the zorilla, and several others, all of them discriminated from each other by some peculiarities, but their general characteristic appears to be the disagreeable stench they emit, which, in a greater or less degree, is common to all animals of the weasel kind. Another tribe of this race is distinguished by the agreeableness of their perfume. So prolific is nature, and so various are her operations, that imagination itself cannot keep pace with the infinite diversity of

her productions. All this variety is ordained for some wise end, which, in a great measure, lies beyond the reach of our investigation. Human research has discovered and explained many of the wonders of nature; future inquiries into her secrets will lead to new discoveries, but all the recesses of the immense abyss will, perhaps, never be explored; man will never be able to comprehend the whole plan of infinite wisdom.

THE JAGUAR.

Most of the animals of the cat kind, as the Lion, Tiger, and Leopard, are natives of Asia and Africa. But there is a class of the same tribe which is met with in America, and which may be compared to the Tiger in size, strength, and fierceness, and with the Leopard in the beauty of its fur and the gracefulness of its motions. The Jaguar is an inhabitant of South America, in the warmer parts of which country its cruelty and ferocity, like that of the Lion and Tiger in other parts of the world, render it an object of terror and dislike. It is found almost all over the southern division of the American continent, but is now seldom met with in the neighborhood of towns, partly owing to the many enemies it makes, in consequence of the many ravages it commits among the flocks and herds, and partly on account of the value of its skin; both these causes occasioning its destruction. This animal is about the size of the Tiger; it is of a brownish yellow color, variegated with rings and spots of black; the breast and belly are whitish; and the tail is about two feet and a half in length. It differs from the Leopard in its proportions being somewhat stouter. It is so strong and voracious as to carry off sheep and deer with the utmost ease; and yet those in the neighborhood of towns and villages are so cowardly as to be frightened with ease, and they are often put to flight by

a shout alone. It watches secretly for its prey, and darting upon it unawares, it strikes the animal to the ground, and afterwards carries it away to a place of safety, where it devours it at leisure. He often attacks cows and horses, and, when driven by hunger, will assail man, but is alarmed at any show of resistance, and has a great dread of fires, which are sometimes lighted to keep it off. He is able to overthrow the strongest of the wild boars by a single stroke of his paw. Few of the American animals are, in point of strength, a match for the Jaguar, except the enormous serpents which exist in the savannahs; and these, by entwining themselves round his body, are able to crush and suffocate him. It is very expert at climbing trees, fastening its sharp claws into the bark as it ascends; and it is an expert swimmer. It inhabits thick forests, and sometimes destroys cows and horses. It also feeds on fish, which it entices to the surface by its saliva, and then knocks them out of the water with its paw. The Spaniards, and even the native Indians, sometimes hunt the Jaguar for sport. It frequently measures four or five feet from the nose to the root of the tail.

It has sometimes been asserted that the Jaguar is an indolent animal, but this is by no means the case. On the contrary, he frequently attacks dogs, and oftentimes commits great destruction among flocks; and he is, in the desert, formidable even to man. The power which these animals have of ascending trees is very remarkable. M. Lonini states that he has seen the impressions of the talons of the Jaguar on the smooth bark of trees between forty and fifty feet in height, which had not a single branch except on the top.

KANGAROO.

THE KANGAROO.

This animal was unknown to the naturalists of former ages, and for the knowledge of which we are indebted to the improvements in navigation, and the discoveries of modern times. It is a most curious animal, and a native of New Holland, where it was first discovered by Captain Cook. Its head, neck, and shoulders are small, the lower parts of the body much thicker. Its ears are large, erect, and of a pointed oval shape, the end of the nose black, with whiskers both on the upper and lower jaws. The tail is long and taper, being very thick and strong where it joins the body, and tapering to a point; and the animal is capable of striking with it with such force as will break a man's leg. But the most remarkable singularity of this animal is the construction and proportion of its limbs, in which it resembles the Jerboa. The fore legs are extremely short, and are used only for conveying its food to its mouth, and for digging in the ground.

It moves entirely on its hind legs, which are generally three and a half feet long, while the fore legs are but twenty inches. On these, with the assistance of its tail, it springs with such force and rapidity as to outstrip the fleetest greyhound; making successive bounds of from twenty to thirty feet. It leaps from rock to rock in an as-

tonishing manner, and over bushes seven or eight feet high without apparent effort.

The Kangaroo is generally of an ash color; it feeds entirely on vegetables, and its flesh is wholesome and palatable food; it is much esteemed, and is said to resemble venison. It feeds in the same manner as the squirrel; setting upon its haunches, and holding its food in its fore paws. There are two kinds, a larger and a smaller. Bigland states that the largest which has been shot weighed 140 pounds, and measured in length, from the point of the nose to the insertion of the tail, four feet; and its tail two feet one inch; the length of the fore legs one foot, and that of the hind legs two feet eight inches. The smaller kind seldom weighs above 60 pounds.

It is very harmless and timid, and flies from man and rapacious animals. It is, like the opossum, furnished with a pouch near the abdomen, in which its young are fostered, and into which they hide in time of danger. Its astonishing agility, under such seeming disadvantages, is the most striking circumstance by which it is distinguished, and which demonstrates, beyond cavil, that the Author of Nature can communicate activity and vigor to any conformation of parts.

THE LION.

The strength and courage of the Lion are so great that he has been called the king of beasts. His height is from three to four feet; his length from six feet to nine. His color is tawny yellow, but the mane is darker than the rest of the hair on its body. He is a native of the southern parts of Asia, and of Africa, where it is more common and grows to the greatest size, and appears in all his strength and fierceness. He roams about in the forest seeking for prey, and sometimes utters a roar so loud that it sounds like distant thunder. The prophet says: "The lion has roared, who will not fear?" (Amos, 3 ch. 8 v.) This animal is sly and skulking, like a cat, when intending to make an attack; he crouches under the long grass, or behind a mound, watching for some beast that may come in search of food or drink; and then, though the creature should be larger than himself, he springs upon it with a sudden bound, and seizes it with his sharp, strong claws. Lions sometimes live to a great age; one, which was called Pompey, died in London, in 1760, having lived in captivity seventy years. Humane treatment will make these creatures gentle (as, indeed, it will most animals), and many instances are known of their attachment to those who have shown them kindness, and a Lion has permitted a little dog to live, on friendly terms, in the same cage. Allusions to the Lion

are, in the Bible, quite frequent. The strength, the boldness, and the destructive qualities of the animal are all noticed. See Psalm, 104 ch. 20 v.; Prov., 28 ch. 1 v., and 30 ch. 30 v. St. Peter says: "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour; whom resist steadfast in the faith." 1 Pet. 5 ch. 8, 9 v.

The Lion is cruel only when urged by hunger, and when satiated he is no longer an enemy. His tongue is so exceedingly rough, that, by licking, it will soon chafe the skin off the hand; and, however tame, if he once tastes warm blood, he becomes excited beyond restraint, and immediately destroys his victim. The following anecdote is an instance. A gentleman kept a Lion, which was almost as tractable as a dog, and used to caress his master in the same manner as that animal. He was in the habit of permitting the creature to lick his hands, a familiarity against which he was often cautioned by an intelligent friend. Regardless, however, of this warning, and confiding in the attachment of his favorite, he continued the practice, until one time the animal brought blood, upon which, forgetting his former affection, he instantly flew upon his master, and tore him to pieces.

The following remarkable instance of recollection and grateful attachment is related of a Lion belonging to the Duchess of Hamilton:—"One day," says the writer, "I had the honor of dining with the Duchess. After dinner the company repaired to the yard to see a Lion fed. While we were admiring its fierceness, beauty, and noble appearance, the porter came and informed the Duchess that a sergeant, with some recruits, at the gate, wished to see

the Lion. They were accordingly admitted at the time the Lion was growling over his food; but the sergeant, advancing to the cage, said, 'Nero, Nero, poor Nero, don't you know me?' The animal instantly turned his head to look at him; then left his prey, and came, wagging his tail, to the side of his cage, through which the man put his hand, and patted him, telling us at the same time, that three years before he had charge of the Lion on his passage from Gibraltar, and he was pleased to see the good beast show so much gratitude for his attention."

THE MASTIFF.

The English Mastiff was so famous in the time of the Roman Emperors, that an officer was appointed to breed and send to Rome such of this species as might be deemed proper for the combats of the amphitheatre. But the genuine and unmixed breed of those dogs, although not absolutely extinct, is now seldom met with, and most of those now distinguished by the name are a compound of various breeds. The real Mastiff is much larger and stronger than the bull-dog. His ears are pendulous, his lips large and loose, his aspect sullen, and his bark loud and terrific. The distinguishing characteristic of his disposition is that of being a faithful guardian of property, suffering no depredation to be committed on the premises where he resides. Dr. Cailus, who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, informs us that three of these dogs were considered a match for a bear, and four for a lion; but from an experiment made in presence of James the First, it appeared that a lion was not a match for three of them; for although two of the dogs were disabled by the conflict, the third seized the lion by the lip, and held him until, being dreadfully torn by his claws, he was obliged to let go; and the lion, exhausted by the contest, took a sudden leap over the dogs, and retired to his den. Experiments of this kind, however (besides being cruel and unnecessary), cannot give us any just knowledge of the proportion of courage and strength between those animals; for it must be remembered that the

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lion in such cases must be reduced in strength, courage, and activity, by subjection, close captivity, and a cold climate. It is, therefore, impossible to ascertain, in that way, how many Mastiffs would be able to cope successfully with the undaunted monarch of the forest, in his native fierceness, and under the (to him) exhilarating influence of the tropical sun. The Mastiff, conscious of the superiority of his strength, has been known to chastise with great dignity the insults or impertinence of his inferiors. Instance the following. An animal of this kind, belonging to a gentleman near Newcastle, had been frequently teased and molested by the barking of a little mongrel, to which, for some time, he paid no attention; but at length, wearied with such impertinence, he took up the contemptible offender in his mouth, and walking majestically to the edge of the wharf, he coolly dropped it into the river, without doing it further injury.

The following short account of the Alpine Mastiff will be found interesting. The Alps are very high mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow at all seasons. The traveller, in passing over them, often encounters severe storms, which occur suddenly, in the midst of very fine days. The wind blows fiercely, and drifts of snow with very large pieces of ice are thrown down on the road, occasionally burying a village under them. On one of these mountains live some very good men, called the Monks of St. Bernard, and they, in stormy weather, go out to assist any poor traveller they can find. They take with them these noble mastiffs, who run on and scent any person buried under the snow, when they howl to direct the monks to the place, who dig the poor traveller out, and having conveyed him home, they take care of him until again able to pursue his journey.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

This dog (like the Alpine Mastiff) is one of the largest, most sagacious, and useful of the canine race; and (like the Mastiff) he has saved many human lives. The Mastiff, as you have just read, saves the lives of people lost in the snow; while the Newfoundland Dog rescues those who have fallen in the water, and are in danger of drowning. The dimensions of one kept at Eslington, in Northumberland, the seat of Sir H. G. Liddell, Bart. (in 1826) were, according to Mr. Berwick, as follows: from the nose to the end of the tail, six feet two inches; the length of the tail, one foot ten inches; from one fore foot over the shoulders to the other, five feet seven inches; girth behind the shoulders, three feet two inches; and round the upper part of the fore leg, nine inches and a half. It was very fond of fish, and would eat them raw. It was web-footed, as in fact all of the pure breed are, could swim and dive extremely well, and bring up any thing from the bottom of the water. The extraordinary sagacity of these dogs, joined to their strong attachment to kind masters, renders them highly valuable, as will appear from the following well authenticated anecdotes. In the year 1789, a ship belonging to Newcastle was wrecked near Yarmouth, and the entire crew lost, a Newfoundland Dog alone escaping to land, with the captain's pocket-book in his mouth. He

landed among a crowd of people on the shore, many of whom attempted, but in vain, to get the book from him. The sagacious animal, sensible of the importance of the charge which, no doubt, had been delivered to him by his perishing master, at length leaped fawningly against the breast of a man, whom he seemed to have selected from among the crowd, and to him he delivered the book. The dog directly returned to the beach, and watching attentively for every thing which was brought by the waves near the shore, he seized on it and brought it safe to land.

As another instance of the docility and sagacity of these animals, Mr. Berwick relates, that a gentleman walking on the banks of the river Tyne, and observing a child fall into the water on the opposite side, gave notice to his dog, which immediately jumped in, swam over, and catching the upper part of the child's dress in its mouth, carried it safely to land. One nearly as large as the one above recorded was owned by a Mr. Britton in Vesey st. It was a noble animal, though quite young, but it was maliciously poisoned by some contemptible and malicious person or persons, probably in revenge on its owner. The hide, however, was preserved and stuffed. One lately owned (but now lost or probably stolen, as he has been before,) by Mr. H. R. Robinson of Nassau st., has more than once prevented the writer of this from lighting a piece of paper at a lamp or stove, which he will at home allow no person to do. He springs up nimbly and snatches with his mouth to seize the paper, and he will not desist until the attempt is given up, or, if the paper had been lit, until thrown on the floor, when he immediately extinguishes the fire with his foot. You

will find in the article "Dogs" a short account of the habits and uses of this animal in his native land.

The Newfoundland Dog is certainly a most valuable creature, and we cannot contemplate his astonishing sagacity without admiring the wonderful works of the Creator, displayed in the various modifications of animal instinct.

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On his sucking its head, it got [illegible] power [illegible]

THE OX.

Under this genus is included the several breeds of the domestic Ox, the Buffalo of Africa and Asia, the Arnee of India and China, the Bison of North America, the Yak of Central Asia, the Urus Aurochs or European Bison, the Gaur of India, and the Gayal of Birmah. These are each supposed to constitute a distinct species of the Ox tribe. The Musk Ox of North America is a genus of itself.

The domestic Ox has been divided into two races, the straight-backed (represented in the picture) and the hunch-backed. The former are common in this country and most parts of Europe; the other, called the Indian Ox or Zebu, is common in India, and some other parts of Asia and Africa. These, like our cattle, are divided into a great variety of different breeds. It is supposed that these two varieties of the domestic Ox are derived from a common origin, but the source from which they sprung is a matter of doubt. The wild cattle of Mexico and South America are the offspring of the domestic breeds, introduced by the European settlers. There is a breed of wild cattle remaining at Chillingham Park, in England, of the native wildness of which, the following is an instance. Dr. Fuller, author of the History of Berwick, found a calf, hidden by its mother, only two days old, and very lean and weak. On his stroking its head, it got up, pawed two or three

times like an old bull, bellowed very loud, went back a few steps, and bolted at his legs with all its force; bit, then began to paw again, bellowed, stept back, and bolted as before. But being aware of its intentions, he moved aside; it missed its aim, fell, and was so very weak, that it was unable to rise. It, however, had done enough; the whole herd was alarmed, and coming to its rescue, the doctor was obliged to retire.

The domestic Cow has been the merited theme of eulogium in all ages. She is both the most gentle and the most useful of beasts; she is peculiarly the friend of children, as she furnishes them with the most wholesome part of their food. Let every child, then, learn early to make her the object of the kindest care. The most famous breed of cows for milk is that of the Durham Short-Horn, now well known in the United States.

The Kyloe Ox is a most useful animal, and a native of Scotland. It is said to have derived its name from having crossed the kyles or ferries which abound in the Highlands. This animal is of a black color, and has a very thick hide, well covered with hair. Its horns are large and long. Its flesh is the finest kind of beef; and there is scarcely a single part of the Ox that cannot be made use of. The hide is made into leather, the gristles are made into glue, the horns into knife handles, drinking cups, &c., and the bones are a substitute for ivory. The Ox is also employed as a beast of burden; they are yoked together in pairs, and fastened to a clumsy vehicle called an ox-cart. This is quite a common sight in the country, but we seldom meet with them in the city. Thompson, the poet, speaks of "The strong, laborious Ox, of honest front."

THE PIG.

By this name is called a young hog, of which quadruped there are many breeds, all proceeding from the Wild Boar. It was originally confined to the Eastern continent, where it is still hunted. The sport is animated but not unattended with danger, from the fierceness and strength of the savage brute. The domestic species are spread over most parts of the globe, and constitute an important article of food, as it takes salt better than any other kind of meat, and can be kept longer. It is of great importance, therefore, in ships' stores, as it forms the principal food during long voyages. In no instance has nature more conspicuously displayed her economy than in the formation of this race of animals, and endowing them with an appetite to feed on a variety of things which would otherwise be wasted. The refuse of the kitchen, the barn, the garden, and the field afford to swine a luxurious repast. They are restless in stormy weather, and seem particularly terrified or affected when the wind is extremely violent. At such times they will often run squeaking about, and appear much agitated.

After having observed the disgusting appearance of this animal, its voracious appetite, and its dirty manner of feeding and living, it would scarcely be supposed that its flesh could have so excellent a flavor; and if a man were totally unacquainted with the nature of quadrupeds, the hog would

certainly be one of the last that he would select for his table.

Under this unpromising exterior, however, nature has concealed one of the most valuable articles of food. The flesh of this animal is of general use, and of great importance to this country as a commercial nation. Linnæus says, that it is a wholesome food for those who use much exercise, but pernicious to such as lead a sedentary life. The domestic sow brings forth twice a year, from ten to twenty at each time, the period of gestation being something more than four months. She is an unnatural mother, and will, if not carefully watched, frequently devour her own offspring. After a few days, however, she seems to imbibe a small degree of maternal tenderness. The boar is equally or still more the enemy of the young, and if not prevented will immediately destroy the whole litter.

As the hog is one of the most prolific animals in creation, it is also one of those most extensively diffused. It is found in every latitude except within the frigid zone, and thrives in every temperate climate; and it appears somewhat singular, that it is disseminated throughout most of the sequestered islands in the Pacific Ocean, although it did not exist in America until transplanted here by the Spaniards. In many parts of this continent, the hogs have now so exceedingly multiplied that they run wild in the woods; but how, or where they were first introduced into the islands of the South Sea will probably ever remain a matter of conjecture.

The learned pigs which have frequently been exhibited might suffice to prove that these animals are not destitute of sagacity; but the following instance, related by the Rev.

Mr. Daniel is too singular to be passed over in silence. A game-keeper of Sir Henry Mildmay, broke a black sow to find game, and actually rendered her as staunch as any pointer. After Sir Henry's death, this animal was sold at auction for a very considerable sum.

THE QUAGGA.

Of this animal we can say but little, as, until lately, it has generally been confounded with the Zebra, but it is now admitted to be a distinct species. It resembles the Zebra much, as you may see by comparing the two drawings, but it differs from it in being smaller and marked with a less number of broader bands or stripes. Its skin is of a dull brownish white, striped with darker color on the head and neck, and somewhat on the sides of its body; the upper parts of its legs are greyish, and the under parts white. It is a wild creature, and rather vicious, like the Zebra, in temper. It is sometimes called the Wild Ass, which, however, is quite a different animal. The Quagga is a native of Southern Africa, and is used by the colonists at the Cape as a draught animal. Its flesh also is used by the natives for food.

ANECDOTE OF THE ASS; FROM BINGLEY.

Under *good treatment*, the despised Ass displays unexpected powers. A few years ago, a gentleman, returning from Epsom races, noticed one drawing a donkey-chaise, in which were seated a stout man and a large woman. He was going at a very rapid pace. "Curiosity," says the gentleman, "led me to follow them, when, as far as I could

judge by my horse, they were going at the rate of nine miles an hour, on a very indifferent road. On being observed by a friend, he told me that he had seen this humble vehicle on its way to the course in the morning, pass several carriages and four. Upon asking the owner about his animal, he informed me that he had gone three miles in fifteen minutes with him, and he was certain he could do it in less time; at the same time I learned that he was a blacksmith, residing at Mitcham, in Surrey. 'Do you keep your ass on the common?' I asked. 'Oh no,' he replied, 'he has never lodged out of my stable for three years, and he *eats as good oats and beans as your horse* does.'—'It is accounted for,' said I to my friend; so we pulled up our horses, and gave 'Neddy' the road."

THE RABBIT.

This little animal belongs to the same genus as the hare; but notwithstanding the general resemblance which exists between them: their habits and propensities, as well as their fecundity, are very different; and among other distinguishing characteristics, they seem to have a natural aversion for each other. The Rabbit came originally from Africa and Spain, but it has been domesticated in many countries. The domestic animals are of various colors, but the wild are invariably of a greyish brown; and they are usually about fifteen inches in length. In warm climates, the general duration of their life is nine or ten years; but in cold climates, it can only be reared in houses. It is common, however, in the temperate parts of Europe and America. When these creatures confine themselves to uncultivated portions of land, they may be allowed to increase in numbers; but they are great enemies of the farmer and gardener, if permitted to find their way among corn and plants. The damage they do in plantations of young trees, as well as cornfields, is sometimes very extensive. In Spain, they had at one time become so numerous, and were found so destructive to vegetation, that the inhabitants found it necessary to introduce ferrets from Africa, in order to diminish their numbers.

The fecundity of the Rabbit is astonishing, and exhibits

a curious article in the history of animated nature. This little quadruped breeds seven times in a year, and generally produces seven or eight young at a time; from which may be calculated the wonderful and almost incredible increase of which a single pair might in a few years be capable; but as their propagation is rapid, so their enemies are numerous. Foxes, weasels, and all animals of the weasel kind prey upon them; besides, immense numbers are destroyed for the use of mankind, both as food and for their fur. Indeed, if a considerable reduction did not by various means take place, it is obvious that in a short time they would become so numerous, as to exceed the means of support, and totally consume the whole vegetable produce of the country. In this animal, therefore, as well as in many others, we discover a striking display of the wisdom of the Creator, in so exactly proportioning the measure of increase and destruction. The Rabbit is not among the indigenous animals of America; but in many of the West India Islands there are great numbers which have originated from a stock carried thither from Europe.

One striking dissimilarity between the habits of this quadruped and those of the hare is, that the former burrows in holes in the ground, while the latter depends on speed for its security. The flesh of the rabbit, and also that of the hare, is esteemed unclean by both the Jews and the Mahometans, but is considered a delicacy among Christians: and the fur of the one as well as the other constitutes a very considerable article in the manufacture of hats and caps. Indeed, in England, the skins of the Rabbit constitute no small part of the profits of those who keep warrens. Thus we see how wonderfully the Creator has multiplied

his blessings, and how much he has rendered this prolific little animal conducive to our convenience and comfort. The creature called in the Bible the Coney, is supposed to have been very similar to the Rabbit. "The conies are but a feeble folk, yet they make their houses in the rocks." (Prov. 30 ch. 26 v.) By this God teaches us that though persons may not have great strength of body, yet they are generally able to do something for themselves.

SHEEP.

THE SHEEP.

Of this animal there are several varieties, which is supposed to be owing to the effect of the various climates in which they exist. They are found in a wild state, living, as it were, in families upon the mountains of Asia, Africa, and Europe; and in this country they inhabit the Rocky Mountains. This gentle animal, in respect to utility, may be deservedly ranked with the horse and the ox, and, indeed, is scarcely less conducive to the comfort of mankind than are both of those valuable quadrupeds. In some respects this inestimable creature may be said to excel both; for from it we derive not only a very considerable portion of our aliment, but also the most essential part of our clothing.

The Sheep is, in a peculiar manner, the creature of man; to him it in a measure owes its protection, and to his necessities it amply contributes. On man, indeed, its existence depends: for without his fostering care, and the interest he has in its preservation, its numerous enemies would, probably, shortly exterminate the race. Though singularly inoffensive, it does not, however, appear so stupid and inanimate as represented by Buffon, who described it as "destitute of every art of self-preservation." On mountains, and in extensive sheep-walks, where numerous flocks browse together, the Sheep exhibits a character quite the reverse, and a ram, or sometimes a wether, or an ewe has been seen to attack a dog, and to come off victorious.

Sometimes, in case of attack, they will have recourse to the collective strength of the whole flock, and drawing together in a compact body, present towards every quarter a formidable front, which cannot be attacked without danger to the assailant. The Sheep undoubtedly possesses less animation and sagacity than many other quadrupeds, but in the selection of its food, few display a greater share of instinctive discrimination. Its acuteness of perception, in regard to the approach of a storm, is also equal to what is manifested in this respect by almost any other animal.

In consequence of the warm and oily nature of its fleece, the Sheep is able to bear the greatest extreme of cold; and whole flocks, in endeavoring to shelter themselves under a high hedge, or the brow of a steep hill, have frequently been buried for some days under the snow, without any other detriment beside that produced by want of food.

The varieties observable in this quadruped are so multiplied, that no two countries, nor scarcely any two districts, produce sheep of exactly the same kind. A visible difference is found between all the different breeds, either in the size, the shape, the fleece, or the horns. The woolly sheep exists only in the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America; if it be transported into a hotter country, it not only becomes less prolific, but its flesh loses its flavor, and what is still more remarkable, its wool changes into a long, rough kind of hair, which, by its openness and coolness, is a covering far better suited to a warm climate, than the close and woolly fleece with which it is clothed in this part of the world; a circumstance which exhibits a remarkable instance of the wisdom and goodness of Divine Providence, in providing for the well-being of all his creatures.

THE TIGER.

This is a quadruped of the ca[illegible] to the lion only in size, strength, and co[illegible] one of the most beautiful, but at the same time, [illegible] most rapacious and destructive of the wild [illegible] propensities, however, [illegible] savage disposition can be compensated [illegible]

This animal [illegible] insatiable thirst for blood [illegible] and even when satiated with food is not satisfied with slaughter but, displaying the genuine characteristics of consummate and innate malignity, continues its ravages until objects [illegible] on it may exercise its fury can no longer be found.

Happily for the rest of the q[illegible] mankind, this destructive animal [illegible] widely diffused; for it is confined [illegible] the East, especially India and [illegible] are sometimes found as far north as China [illegible] world, however, is so much infested [illegible] nor any part of India so much as the [illegible] of which the southern part, towards the mouth [illegible] Ganges, forms an extensive labyrinth of woody [illegible] called the Sunderbunds, may be considered the great [illegible] of those destructive animals. This [illegible] wilderness, according to Major Rennel, is so [illegible] with wood, and [illegible] with tigers, that no attempts have ever

THE TIGER.

This is a quadruped of the cat family, and inferior to the lion only in size, strength, and courage. It is one of the most beautiful, but at the same time, one of the most rapacious and destructive of the whole animal race. Its propensities, however, tend to show how little a mischievous disposition can be compensated for by a beautiful form.

This animal has an insatiable thirst after blood; and even when satiated with food, is not satisfied with slaughter, but, displaying the genuine characteristics of consummate and innate malignity, continues its ravages until objects whereon it may exercise its fury can no longer be found.

Happily for the rest of the quadruped race, as well as mankind, this destructive animal is not very common, nor widely diffused; for it is confined to the warm climates of the East, especially India and Siam, although they are sometimes found as far north as China. No part of the world, however, is so much infested with tigers as India, nor any part of India so much as the province of Bengal, of which the southern part, towards the mouth of the Ganges, forming an extensive labyrinth of woody islands, called the Sunderbunds, may be considered the great rendezvous of these destructive animals. This extensive wilderness, according to Major Rennel, is so covered with wood, and infested with tigers, that no attempts have ever

been made to clear and settle it; and, indeed, an enterprise of this kind would, in the opinion of those who are best acquainted with the country, be extremely dangerous; if not impracticable.

The Tiger generally grows to a larger size than the Leopard or the Panther, though somewhat more slender in proportion to its length and height; and its form so completely resembles that of the domestic cat, as to induce us to consider the latter animal as a Tiger in miniature. The most striking difference we observe between the Tiger and the other mottled animals of the cat kind consists in the different marks on the skin. The Panther, Leopard, &c., are spotted, but the tiger is ornamented with long streaks quite across its body. The ground color, in the most beautiful, is yellow, very deep on the back, growing lighter towards the belly, where it softens into white, as it also does at the throat and insides of the legs. The stripes are of a beautiful black; and the entire skin is so extremely fine, smooth, and glossy, that it is much esteemed, and sold at a high price in all the eastern countries, especially China. The mandarins cover with it their seats of justice, and also use it for cushions and pillows.

Notwithstanding the determined ferocity of this creature, a sudden surprise has sometimes had an almost miraculous effect in preventing its attack. Some ladies and gentlemen, being on a party of pleasure under the shade of trees on the banks of a river in Bengal, were suddenly surprised by observing a Tiger place himself in a posture for making the fatal spring. One of the ladies, with amazing presence of mind, seized an umbrella, and opening it directly in the monster's face, it instantly retired. The ferocity of the

full grown Tiger can never be wholly subdued: for neither gentleness nor restraint has much effect upon its disposition. It appears insensible to the attentions of its keeper, and it is said, will tear the hand which feeds it as readily as that by which it is chastised. When taken young, however, and kindly treated, he grows familiar, and exhibits gentleness and affection towards his keeper.

THE URUS, AUROCHS, OR EUROPEAN BISON.

This animal greatly resembles the American Bison, or, as it is commonly called, the Buffalo. It is chiefly to be met with in the extensive plains and forests of Lithuania, where it grows to an amazing size and bulk, being in these respects superior to every other quadruped except the elephant. It is entirely black, except a single stripe of white which runs along the whole length of the back; its eyes are red and fiery; its horns thick and short; its forehead ornamented with a bushy covering of thick curled hair; its neck is short and strong; and its skin exhales an odor somewhat resembling musk. The female, although much smaller than the male, exceeds in size the largest bulls produced in this country. The Urus is, perhaps, more properly called the "Wild Bull," than the "Bison." The following is an account of the Bison of Asia and Africa. This animal differs from some of the Ox kind, principally in having a large hump between its shoulders, resembling the boss of the camel, only with this difference, that it is placed more forward. The Bison is furnished with a long shaggy mane, which forms a beard under his chin. His head is small, and his forehead wide; his eyes fierce and red, and his horns much expanded. He is exceedingly wild and fierce, and the pursuit of him is very dangerous, except in forests where the trees are sufficiently large to shelter the hunters. The general method of capturing this animal is by digging

[illegible] WIP [illegible], OR [illegible] SON.

[illegible] entire [illegible] except [illegible] length of [illegible] covering of [illegible] and its skin [illegible] black. The [illegible] Wild [illegible] of the [illegible] Asia and Africa. [illegible] Oxford [illegible] Stevenson's shorthorns [illegible] with this date [illegible] The [illegible] is furnished with [illegible] beard under his chin. The head is [illegible] his eyes [illegible] and his [illegible] horns. He is [illegible] with [illegible] very dangerous [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] of separating this animal by [illegible]

deep pits, and covering them with grass, on the opposite side of which some of the hunters place themselves, and tempting the enraged creature to pursue them, it falls into the snare, and is soon overpowered.

The Bison is met with in most of the southern parts of the world, while the Urus is chiefly found in the cold or temperate regions. The Bison varies in size, with the variations of the soil and climate; where the soil is fertile, and the pasturage luxuriant, they are very large, but in Arabia Petræ and some parts of Africa they are small, and from their diminished size, and other distinguishing characteristics, they acquire the denomination of Zebu. The Zebu appears to be a degenerate kind of the Bison, diminished in size on account of the scantiness of its food, a circumstance which appears to have a decided effect on the bulk of all horned cattle. Both of these animals are gentle when tamed; and they have generally very fine glossy hair. The hunches on their backs vary in weight from twenty to fifty pounds. In India they are substituted for horses in travelling and drawing loads. They are saddled like horses, and may be made to move at a very fair pace. A small string is drawn through the cartilage of the nose, and a cord being fastened to this, it answers the purpose of a bridle. They will perform journeys of above a thousand miles, at the rate of thirty-six or forty miles a day, and their pace is generally a moderate trot. They are used also in drawing chariots. This circumstance of horned cattle being used in India for riding, as well as for drawing, is an additional proof of their extensive and various utility, and it proves that if the exuberant goodness of the Creator had not bestowed the horse, the ox might have served as an useful substitute.

VIRGINIA DEER.

Of the Deer there are five varieties existing in North America. They are as follows: first, the common or Virginia Deer, which abounds in the wooded districts from Canada to Mexico: second, the Black-tailed or Mule Deer, inhabiting the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains; third, the American Elk or Wapiti, inhabiting the western States and territories, and Canada; fourth, the Moose, found in Canada, and the northern borders of the United States; and lastly, two varieties of the Reindeer: namely, the Barren-ground Cariboo, and the Woodland Cariboo, both of them inhabiting the northern regions. There are supposed to be one or more other species, but they are probably only varieties of the Mule Deer, or of the Virginia Deer.

The Virginia Deer resembles the Fallow Deer of Europe; it is a light, agile, and graceful animal, loving to dwell in forests, and flying from the vicinity of the habitations of man. It is said to have a great aversion to the rattle-snake, which it destroys by leaping upon it with both its fore feet, thus crushing it at a blow. It was once abundant along the whole Atlantic coast, but the incessant war waged upon it has rendered it scarce in those parts; a few still linger upon Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, and the forests near Plymouth, Mass. The flesh of this Deer is common in most of our large markets, during the winter. Of the Black-

VIRGINIA DEER

[illegible] Deer [illegible] five varieties existing in North [illegible] first the common or Virginia Deer, which [illegible] in the wooded districts from Canada to [illegible], the Black-tailed or Mule Deer, inhabiting the high [illegible] of the Rocky Mountains; third, the American Elk or Wapiti, [illegible] the western States and [illegible] Moose [illegible] in Canada, [illegible] the [illegible] United States; and lastly, [illegible] the Barren-ground Caribou [illegible] of these [illegible] are supposed to be one or [illegible] other [illegible], but they are probably only varieties of the Mule Deer, or of the Virginia Deer.

The Virginia Deer resembles the Fallow Deer of Europe: [illegible] and [illegible] dwell in [illegible] and fly [illegible] vicinity of the habitations of [illegible] is said to have a great aversion to the rattle snake. [illegible] leaping upon it with both its fore feet, [illegible] a blow. It was [illegible] at dusk [illegible] cool, but the [illegible] soon [illegible] these parts [illegible] Virginia Deer and [illegible] near Plymouth [illegible] of [illegible] during the [illegible] On the [illegible]

ON STONE BY GEO. D. GRATACAP.

VIRGINIA DEER

PRINTED BY R. R. ROBINSON.

tailed Deer, but little is known. In South America there are several species of Deer, but they are not much known.

On the Eastern continent there are many kinds: as the Elk, the Reindeer, the Stag or Red Deer, the Roebuck, the Malayan Rusa Deer, the Axis Deer, and the Fallow Deer. The Fallow Deer is common in Europe and Asia; it is domesticated in England, and may be seen in flocks in the parks, almost as tame as sheep. These animals live together in herds, which sometimes divide into two parties, and maintain obstinate battles for the possession of a favorite part of the park: each one having its leader, which is always the oldest and strongest of the flock. They attack in regular order of battle; they fight with courage, and mutually defend each other.

The chief difference between the Stag and the Fallow Deer appears to be in the size and form of their horns; those of the latter are much smaller than those of the former. The Fallow Deer is easily tamed; it feeds on a variety of substances which the Stag refuses, and preserves its condition nearly the same throughout the year, although its flesh, called venison, is considered much finer at some periods of the year than it is at others. There are two varieties of the Fallow Deer in England, which are said to be of foreign origin. The beautiful spotted kind were brought from Bengal in India. These animals, with some variation, are found in almost every country in Europe. Those of Spain are as large as Stags, but darker; their necks are also more slender; and their tails, which are longer than those of England, are black above, and white beneath.

The American Elk or Wapiti Deer, is domesticated by

the Indians, and taught to draw sledges with rapidity. The Indians catch them in nets when young, rear them in their huts with great care and kindness, and esteem them the handsomest and most noble animal of the American forest. They live to so great an age, that the Indians, when speaking of an old man, say "he is old as a Wapiti." The Wapiti are about twelve years old before they are full grown, and they are then about sixteen hands high,* and their horns weigh upwards of fifty pounds. Their attachment to each other is remarkably strong; and in their native wilds, each male Wapiti has his own peculiar family, keeping their own range of pasturage.

* A hand is a measure of four inches, applied to animals; which are measured from the ground to the level of the top of the shoulder, at the back of the neck.

E. GONTAGAG DEL. WOLF. H. R. ROBINSON, PRINT.

[illegible]

The West [illegible]
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THE WOLF.

The Wolf is an animal of the dog tribe, and it is in size generally between the Mastiff and the Irish Hound or Wolf Dog. Its inclinations and habits are, however, very different from those of the dog; but this is no doubt, in a degree, owing to circumstances; for well corroborated instances are known of its having been taken young, and well treated, and showing attachment equal to that of the dog. It is, however, far behind most breeds of the dog in sagacity. Its skin is the only part of value to mankind. Thompson, the poet, says of it:—

> "Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave;
> Burning for blood, bony, and gaunt and grim!"

These animals generally hunt in company, pursuing and slaying sheep, lambs, deer, horses, and, when pressed by hunger, they will attack mankind also.

They are most dangerous and ferocious in those countries where there is much snow, and in other countries in the winter, as the snow prevents them from obtaining food with facility. The common Wolf was formerly so numerous in England, that King Edgar, nearly a thousand years ago, changed the punishment for some offences into a demand for a certain number of wolves' tongues from each criminal; and once converted a heavy and oppressive tax

on one of the Welch princes into a yearly tribute of three hundred wolves' heads. Some hundreds of years after, these animals had increased to such a degree, as again to become an object of attention to the government, and great rewards were given for destroying them. Camden informs us that certain lands were held upon condition of hunting and destroying the wolves which infested the country. In the reign of Athelstan, they were so abundant in Yorkshire, that it was found necessary to build, at Flixton, near Scarborough, a place of retreat for the protection of travellers against their attacks. The month of January was called by the Saxons "Wolf-month," on account of their extreme ferocity at that snowy period of the year. They have now, for a long time, been extirpated both in England and Ireland; and their numbers are much diminished throughout Europe, in consequence of the increase of population, and the extension of agriculture.

About the year 1764, an animal of this kind committed the most dreadful ravages in some particular districts of Languedoc, and soon became the terror of the whole country. According to the account given in the Paris Gazette, he was known to have killed twenty persons, principally women and children; and public prayers are said to have been offered for his destruction.

When their necessities are urgent, they become inspired with the courage, or rather the recklessness of desperation, and having made an attack, they are seldom driven back until many are killed; and when obliged to retreat, they soon return to the charge; and instead of being intimidated by opposition, will rush upon certain destruction.

The common Wolf is of a brownish gray color. A spe-

cies resembling this, was found by the first settlers in America, occupying the whole northern part of the continent. It has gradually retired and is now scarce, except in the western regions. The Black, and the White Wolves, inhabit the northern part of the continent; and the Prarie Wolf is found in the Mississippi valley. These are considered varieties of the common Wolf, occasioned by the difference of climate.

X.

As we find no animal whose initial letter is X, and of whom enough is known to form a chapter in this work, we will substitute some interesting, and instructive, anecdotes of Horses; from "Bingley's Stories about Horses," an entertaining work published in London. "We can hardly wonder at the extreme gentleness of the Arabian, when we consider how differently they are treated from English horses, or indeed from those of any other country. The Arabs live constantly in tents, and these are always shared with their horses, so that the whole family live together in indiscriminate friendship; the mare and her foal occupying perhaps the same corner which serves the children as a sleeping place; where, indeed, they may be often seen prattling to their four-legged companions, climbing on their bodies, or hanging round their necks, with all the unsuspecting fondness of perfect security. Accustomed from their infancy thus to treat their horses with kindness, a spirit of affection springs up between them, which is very rarely interrupted. The use of the whip is unknown; their *willing* services are secured by *affection* alone. It is only in the utmost extremity that the spur is used, and when this is the case, they set off with amazing swiftness, overcoming every obstacle, and sometimes even falling victims to their generous ardor. Chateaubriand, a French traveller, relates an instance in which the exertions of a noble

animal to save its master proved fatal. 'When I was at Jerusalem, the feats of one of these steeds made a great noise. The Bedouin to whom the animal, a mare, belonged, being pursued by the Governor's guards, she rushed with him from the top of the hills which overlook Jericho. The mare scoured at full gallop down an almost perpendicular declivity, without stumbling, and left the soldiers lost in admiration and astonishment. The poor creature dropped down dead on entering Jericho, and the Bedouin, who would not quit her, was taken, weeping over the body of his faithful companion. This mare has a brother in the desert, who is so famous, that the Arabs always know where he has been, where he is, what he is doing, and how he does. Ali Aga religiously showed me, in the mountains near Jericho, the footsteps of the mare which died in the attempt to save her master. A Macedonian could not have beheld those of Bucephalus with greater respect.'

"The only possession of a poor Arab of the desert was a mare, which, after much hesitation, and pressed by poverty, he consented to sell to the French Consul at Said. At length, with only a rag to cover his body he arrived at the Consul's residence. Having dismounted and the purse being presented to him; he looked at the gold, then gazed steadfastly at his mare, and heaving a deep sigh, while the tears trickled down his cheeks, he exclaimed:—'To *whom* is it, I am going to yield thee up? *To Europeans*, who *will tie thee close*, who *will beat thee*, who will RENDER THEE MISERABLE! *Return with me, my* BEAUTY! *my* JEWEL! *and rejoice the hearts of my* CHILDREN!' As he pronounced the last words, he sprung upon her back, and was soon out of sight."

THE YAK.

This animal is called by Bigland, "the Grunting Ox." It is a large animal of the Ox kind, somewhat resembling our bison; but it has larger horns, a tail like that of the horse, and another peculiarity consists in its grunting like a hog, instead of lowing like the majority of the Ox kind. Its colors are chiefly black and white; and its hair is long, and somewhat curly. It is a native of Tartary, and abounds principally in Thibet, where it lives in wild herds among the mountains; this wild breed are exceedingly fierce, and will turn with great fury upon any assailant. The inhabitants of that country have also a domestic breed, which answers the purposes of our horned cattle, being used both for draft and burden. It is often employed to go upon long journeys.

The tail of this animal is much esteemed in Thibet, and sold at a high price, as an ornament, being very long and bushy. When mounted in a silver handle, it is much used by persons of distinction in India, being employed for the purpose of driving away the swarms of flies. It is also sometimes fixed to the ears of the elephant, by way of ornament. When dyed of various colors, and the hair formed into tufts, it is used by the Chinese to adorn their bonnets.

The Turks and Persians use these tails, as we do flags, for war standards which they call *Horse*-tails. This is all the information we can obtain at present regarding this curious animal.

THE ZEBRA.

This is one of the most beautiful of animals, but, like many others which are beautiful, it is of no use to mankind, except to afford pleasure to the eye. In shape and size it resembles the mule; and with the same capacity for rendering service to mankind as the horse, it is found useless, since all attempts to subjugate it to labor have failed. It is therefore chiefly prized for the exquisite beauty of its skin, the smoothness of which nothing can surpass. Nor can anything exceed the beautiful regularity of its colors, which, in the male, are white and brown, and in the female, white and black, ranged in alternate stripes over the whole body, in a manner so beautiful and ornamental, that at first sight it would seem rather the effect of most exquisite art, than the genuine production of nature. Such is the beauty of the Zebra, but it has hitherto been esteemed absolutely untameable. Resembling the horse in its form as well as manner of living, we would suppose that it possesses a similar nature; and some naturalists have thought, that with proper management, it might be converted to the same uses. This opinion, however, is but ill supported by experience; for those that have been taken to Europe have shown a degree of viciousness which has rendered it unsafe to approach them. The Zebra which was long kept in the Royal Menagerie, at Paris, was exceedingly wild at his

arrival, and was never completely tamed. He was, indeed, broken for the saddle, but his untractableness rendered great precaution necessary; and two men were obliged to hold the bridle while another was riding.

A beautiful male Zebra, at Exeter' Change, London, appeared to have entirely lost his native wildness, and was so gentle as to suffer children to sit quietly on his back, without any symptom of displeasure. He was familiar with strangers, and received their caresses with evident satisfaction.

There was one in the Tower of London in 1814, which was a female; she would carry her keeper a little distance, but would then become restive, and kick violently. When angry she plunged, and tried to seize him with her teeth; and she was always savage towards strangers.

The Zebra is a native of the southern part of Africa, from Abyssinia to the Cape of Good Hope, and from Mozambique to Congo.

You see, children, that the Almighty Being has displayed to us the exuberance of his power, by bestowing such a profusion of beauty on the inhabitants of the desert, as well as a remarkable adaptation of qualities on those designed for the service of man.

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gM.